REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. (Concluded.)

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY. I cannot withhold the expression of my opinion that the present organization of the navy is not only essentially defective and unwise, but is in its prac-tical operation working palpable and serious mischief to the efficiency and character of that branch of the

public service. I am not insensible to the fact that proposals for radical reform, however much suggested by the reaults of experience, observation, or reflection, are often viewed with distrust and doubt, as rash innovations upon familiar and long-established systems-clung to, sometimes, with tenacity and abandoned generally with reluctance. From a sense of justice to the service and duty to the government, I venture to expose to view some of those defects, and briefly recommend remedies by which, it is hoped, they may be, to some extent, removed. This subject has long attracted the attention of those whose occupation or association has brought them in contact with the navy, and as it has more recently won the consideration of Congress and the public; great solicitude is felt, great hope is entertained, that the much-need-ed relief will be no longer delayed.

The great evil in our present system is, that neither merit, nor sea-service, nor gallantry, nor capacity, but mere seniority of commission, regulates promo tion and pay. The gallant, chivalrous men of the navy feel subdued, dispirited, discouraged; their ardor is chilled; the fire of their young ambition and pride is well nigh extinguished; many are leaving the service to which they have so long fondly clung; many remain only because of the cherished expectation of reform. The officer who encounters all the perils of the deep, wins the admiration of the world for his brilliant achievements, and makes his countrymen prouder than ever of the country, returns to rest awhile from his toils but to feel mortified in secing the indolent, the imbecile, who have known no toils, and have never met the enemy, daily promoted over him. It is true that the Executive has power, to some extent, to interfere and exercise a discretion as to promotion; but so fixed and well-settled has been the almost uniform course since the organization of the navy, of promoting according to seniority of commission, that the effort by any Executive to deviate from it without the sanction of law could only be made at the hazard of charges of favoritism and prejudice, productive of a discontent as injurious, probably, as the evil itself. It is true, also, that the Secretary of the Navy has the discretionary power to place officers on furlough, and thereby reduce their pay. It has frequently been done. I have ex-ercised the power myself. But in the absence of some uniform rule, sanctioned by law, the effort at discrimination, however sincere and disinterested, is so embarrassed with difficulties-by no means diminished by the interposing appeals of the friends of the parties—that this power, if not paralyzed, is divested almost entirely of its salutary and corrective

To illustrate the unfairness of the present system, permit me to mention a few facts, not with the view of invidious comparison, but solely to elucidate the subject. There are officers who have been in the navy more than forty years, whose total sea service is less than ten years, who receive the same pay with those of their grade whose sea service is fifteen, eighteen, and more than twenty years. These officers, who are thus receiving pay, prevent the promotion of those below them who have seen more than twice their service at sea, and have helped to give their country a name. There are inefficient officers who have not done duty, on sea or shore, for ticelee, fifteen, and twenty years. There are lieutenants who have seen double the service of some of a higher grade, and receive but half their pay. There are many passed midshipmen of more than ten years' sea service, whose pay on leave is six hundred dollars, and there are their superiors in rank of less than ten years' sea service, whose pay is twenty-five hundred

The pride of rank and position is the animating el-

ement that imparts vigor to the arm, courage to the heart, buoyancy to the spirits of the faithful officer; and there is a peculiar sensitiveness to the slightest neglect. But, in a country like ours-so full of rich fields inviting the enterprising-presenting so many paths through which the aspiring may advance to fame and fortune-what is there in the above outline of the picture which our naval system exhibits to attract the accomplished young men of the day? The timid and the laggard are promoted as rapidly as the brave and the active. The officer who has borne himself well in twenty years' service amidst the storms and the dangers of the sea, beneath tropical suns and near unfriendly coasts, on obtaining his few months' leare of absence, finds himself only receiving the same pay with those of his own grade who have lingered amid the comforts of home, and rarely ever touch the deck of a ship. But it may be said that pay should be increased with rank, and that the officer of the lower grade should be content until he attains a higher rank. This reasoning, however, is met by conceding the correctness of the principle, but protesting against the system which blocks up the path to rank by imbecility or incompetency, and thus deprives merit and hard service both of rank and pay. I am aware that it is an easier task to point out defects than to prescribe remedies. But the evils of our system can hardly be diminished by time, and no reform cannot be expected without ef-

I entertain the opinion that a retired list, or reduced pay, for the faithful who have become infirm; the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim on the bounty of their government for services rendered; promotion regulated by capacity, merit, and not by mere seniority of commission; pay to some extent controlled by sea-service-are reforms not only demanded by the condition of the service, by considerations of justice, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of efficiency and usefulness. There are officers whom the infirmities of age, or the ravages of disease incident to the exposures of a rough seafaring life, have rendered unfit for duty. They have been faithful public servants, ever ready to obey orders, and from their vocation improvident for the future. On retiring such men to secure the aid of the more vigorous and active, a grateful country may well deal generously, and thus, at the same time, administer kindness to age and fidelity-justice to the deserving. I believe this plan of a retired list can be so arranged as to protect the treasury from the heavy drains of an odious pension system. They are now all on pay. Reduce the pay of the retired, stop the pay of the discharged, organize thus a corps of efficient officers, and, as a question of economy, it may be one rather of retrenchment than extravagance. To apply these principles, and reduce them to practical operation, may at first seem inconvenient and embarrassing. But, in common with many who have bestowed much consideration on this subject, I am persuaded that the difficulties are far from being insurmountable.

A board of officers, of various grades, carefully selected by the President, can be convened periodically, to report to him the names of those who, in their judgment, should be made subjects of the rules prescribed. Their report may be subject to the approval; or reversal or modification, of the President. To enable them to act intelligently and impartially in this delicate task, the Secretary of the Navy can lay before them not merely the Navy Register and the records of the department, but may materially contribute to their enlightenment by inviting, in the least offensive and most delicate mode, the opinions of the officers themselves touching the fitness of those of their own grade and those below, whom associa-

tion and opportunity have enabled them to know. But I forbear to enlarge upon the details necessary to give shape and effectiveness to the proposed re-

In the present system of pay, experience and ob servation convince me that there is a radical error. Aithough pay should not be, and is not, the chief incentive to activity, yet every consideration justifies the policy and propriety of, to some extent, regulating pay by service. The difference between leave of absence and duty pay is so very small that it practically invites the officer to avoid sea service, and akes it more profitable to be idle than to la bor. If sea service gave a certain percent, increased pay, under proper limitations and restrictions the beneficial effects would be two-fold. It would be but a just reward to diligence, and would stimulate officers to go to sea, so as to swell their income for themselves and families. I recommend, therefore, a modification of our present pay system in accordance with these views, and I am satisfied it will promote a desire for sea service, instead of a reluctant obedicors also needs regulating. They are useful officers. | promote his contentment instead of murmurs. The specifications, however, of the various changes which appear to me all-important in regard to rank, promotion, and pay, would unnecessarily extend this report; and, with the expression of a hearty willingness to co-operate with Congress in arranging the details of measures to accomplish what may to it seem needful, I proceed to throw out a few suggestions touching the modification of our system in regard to scamen, with a view to encourage more permanent enlistments, to identify them more thoroughly with the nary, and elecate their character by a

plan of rewards as well as punishments.

While the vigor and reform incident to our happy American institutions have been successfully infused into almost every department of government and penetrated almost every fibre of the body politic, the neglected sailor, if we except the general munificence of asylum and hospital has too rarely felt the friendly touch of the legislative hand, and has continued to toil on under a code of discipline and laws but little modified since the days when the press-gang dragged the unwilling victim from the hovel to the

With a population approaching 30,000,000, full of enterprise and adventure, the difficulty of procuring sailors to man our ships-of-war-more particularly the difficulty of enlisting the young men of our own country-is not only attracting the attention of the public, but seriously embarrassing the efforts of the department to maintain even the small naval force now allowed by law. Hundreds of merchant vessels are almost daily darting forth from our busy marts, readily filled with cheerful seamen, courting danger upon the element on which they love to live, while our ships-of-war are lingering in port until the recruiting officers, by hard effort, can manage, by the aid of the exacting landlord of the sailor tavern and a small bounty, to procure tardy enlistments.

Our cities, towns, and villages are thronged with athletic young men, struggling anxiously for employment in petty offices and in every department of labor; and when disappointment and idleness beget dissipation, and dissipation reduces to degradation, and friends regard them as burdens to family and nuisances to society, then, and often not till then, do we hear the remark that they are now only fit to become sailors in the navy!

Why are the laboring young men of our country so reluctant to sail and serve under their country's flag? Is it a dishonorable calling? Why do our merchant marine find comparatively so little difficulty in procuring seamen? Is it because they care more for them-encourage them more-pay them

While I am far, very far, from proposing to relax discipline, to tolerate insubordination, to hesitate at administering punishment-sure punishment to correct the offender and to deter the innocent—I do propose some reform of our system so as to reward the meritorious, to elevate the character of our scamen, to give more respectability to their pursuit, to cause them to become identified with, incorporated into, and a part of the navy itself; to pay them better, to encourage them to love the flag under which they sail, and when they walk the deck of the man-ofwar in a foreign port and compare their condition with the sailors of other governments, to feel some pride in being American sailors under American col-

There is much in the character of the sailor to excite our admiration-much to enlist our sympathy. He is brave, generous, self-sacrificing; and when, after a long cruise, far from home and friends, tempest-tossed and weather-beaten, he treads on the soil of his country again, discharged from the service. improvident and wasteful, unfit for land service, the victim of the more cunning, soon bereft of his hard earnings, surely it is but natural that this wanderer should look to his government to care for him, and invite him to return to a service for which alone he is fitted, and in which he is so much relied upon to protect the commerce, the rights, the honor of that government. Without well-disciplined, contented, and efficient seamen to man our ships, we may have officers of gallant bearing, vessels of storm-defying strength and beautiful symmetry, but the vital spirit will be wanting.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave inquiry how shall this branch of the public service be modified so as to secure the best seamen and prevent expensive delays in despatching vessels whenever ready

or commission. In the first place, I deem it indispensable that some plan be adopted by which our seamen shall become more distinctly and permanently a part of the navy; and attached to the service. Whenever a ship-of-war now returns from her three-years cruise, the officers are detached and granted a leave of absence for three months, with leave-of-absence pay; but the seamen are peremptorily discharged-disconneeted from the service. If they have been meritorious, I propose that on their return they be granted an honorable discharge (to be considered a leave of absence on pay) if within a certain time they choose to re-enlist in the service. This would possess a twofold virtue-of fair and generous treatment at parting and an invitation to continue a member of a family caring for them during a temporary absence. They will soon regard the ship-of-war as their home; they will feel that they are a part of the navy of their country; they will compare their condition with that of the seamen of the mercantile marine. appreciate their advantage, and cling to the service. It may be also well worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise, very gradually, and never beyond a reasonable limit, to increase the pay of the seaman in proportion to the number of continuous cruises he makes, thereby creating an additional incentive to remain in the service. It is believed that by the officers in command on returning from a cruise filing in the department a certified list of those who

gress by my immediate predecessor. Another change indispensable to the prompt securement of the service of first-class seamen is to pay them at least as much as their skill, experience, nd character will command in the merchant service. It is the effort of the department to regulate the pay of the hundreds of mechanics and laborers in the various navy-yards, so as to correspond with the pay of similar employees in private establishments outside of the yards. Such, however, is not the case in regard to seamen. The appropriation will not permit it. 'Tis true that necessity has recently driven the department to paying a bounty, which will be suspended so soon as the vessels indispensable to the service are manned.

are honorably discharged, there will be but little dif-

ficulty in simplifying and executing this plan, and

so systematizing it by registration as to produce the

good results incident to making them a regular part

of the navy, and thus touch their pride as well as

their hearts. Many interesting suggestions on this

subject were commended to the consideration of Con-

Busy enterprise is dotting every ocean, and sea, and river with vessels. The demand for scamen is proportionally increased. The wages now range from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, whereas in the navy the best seamen are paid but twelve dollars. Can we expect, therefore, to command readily any seaman-much less the best-under this state of things? My opinion is, therefore, that the pay should be increased.

But, perhaps, the most practical and important reform to promote efficiency in the corps of mariners is the blending together a system of rewards and punishments, to encourage the meritorious and to subdue the disorderly.

The abolition of punishment by flogging, without legalizing some substitute therefor, has already occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and severely tested the forbearance and ingenuity of officers, and the character of our seamen. This subject has engaged my earnest and anxious inquiry, and I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion against its restoration. Having recently visited many of the ships in commission, conversed with the vet-eran sailors, and listened to the narratives of officers who have had the command of large crews since the law of 1850, my decided conviction, concurred in, too, by many officers who originally opposed its abolition, is, that its restoration would create discontent and desertion, and prove positively prejudicial to the efficiency of that branch of the public service. But, at the same time, I cannot too seriously urge the pol-

icy of legalizing some substitute therefor. It is said that the confinement of the disorderly and refractory seamen is but little punishment to them, but rather burdensome and oppressive to the fuithful, whose increased labors make them the sufferers, and create a reluctance on the part of good sailors to remain in the service. This suggestion merits consideration. I propose a remedy by which the punishment of the indolent and deserter will inence to orders. The pay of the forward warrant fil-

The sailor on shore is reckless and wasteful; afloat he is remarkably avaricious, and daily counts over the balances due him, and estimates his reckonings of pleasures at the end of his cruise by the amounts

he hopes to realize. If the good sailor does the work of the indifferent, punish the laggard by a forfeiture of pay, not to the government, but to the faithful sailor, and he will do the additional labor with additional good will, and

without a murmur. If the deserter leaves his shipmates overtasked with increased burdens by his desertion, change the present regulation-let the deserters pay be forfeited to the faithful portion of the crew, and not, as

now, to the government. Instead of investing the commander of the ship with this responsibility-in cases involving either a forfeiture of pay or a discharge from the service-let a commission of a certain number of officers of the ship be detailed and constituted a court, whose decisions shall be subject to the approving of the commanding officer. This would be very simple, would break the force of captious cavilling at the single judgment of the commander, and would obviate the necessity, expense, delay, and demoralizing influence of frequent courts-martial, composed as at present,

of a higher class of officers. Let this minor court on every ship, with the approving, reversing, or mitigating power of the officer in command, have plenary power to confine offenders, with a reduction of rations-with or without pay. Empower the commander, upon the recommendation of this commission, to discharge offenders with forfeiture of pay. Let the fund accruing from the forfeited pay of the imprisoned, the discharged, and the deserters, constitute a merit fund, not to be distributed until the termination of the cruise, and then to be distributed according to the judgment of this commission, based upon the conduct of the crew, to those who are by them adjudged on the homeward-bound passage to have been meritorious and faithful, and loyal to their flag. The fund thus accruing from various sources, at the end of a long cruise, would constitute a prize sufficient to stimulate the crew to win a share by fidelity to the end. And the forfeiture of pay, with confinement and reduction of rations, would diminish offences.

The establishment of this tribunal on each shipof-war on a cruise would tend much to secure obedience from the crew to those in command, and thus, instead of flogging and other degrading punishments, substitute close confinement, forfeiture of pay, reduction of rations, denial of liberty and shore privileges. These would punish the offending. Let the "honorable discharge," temporary leave-of-ab-sence pay, the distribution of the merit fund, liberty and shore privileges, be the reward of the meritorious and true.

The estimates for the support of the navy and the marine crops for the year ending June 30th, 1855, and for all objects coming under the control of this department are in the aggregate \$11,730,515 10 From which deduct special ob-

jects, including transportation 3,379,344 00 of the mails in steamships

Leaves for the support of the navy

8,351,171 19 The total amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, as exhibited by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, was From which deduct re-payments \$12,091,120 87 1,111,454 79

As the total expenditures for all objects under the control of the Navy Department; but of this amount there was expended for special objects the sum of

Leaving

as the legitimate expenditures for the support of the navy and marine corps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853. On the 30th June, 1853, the unexpended balances of all appropriations coming under the cognizance of the Navy Department was \$2,220,276 45. This amount will be required for the expenditures for the

4,039,942 37

made for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854. Attention is invited to the reports of the several bureaus, embracing suggestions and estimates bearing on the portion of the public service belonging to each respectively. Experience confirms me in the propriety of concurring in many of the important changes in the present contract system, particularly presented in the report from the Bureau of

current fiscal year, in addition to the appropriations

Provisions and Clothing. Under the existing system contracts are taken too often by speculators, who, not being regular dealers in the article they propose to supply, merely embark in the business for the purposes of either selling the contract, or only complying with its terms if the state of the market, will admit of large profits being made. Suits are often brought on the bonds, but a successful recovery is far from being generally the result of the trial. I trust that the embarrassments which surround this subject may be relieved by salutary legislation.

In the present organization of the Navy Department there is a degree of labor, burdensome and embarrassing to the Secretary of the Navy, and severely distracting his attention from important business, which might, with great propriety and advantage, be otherwise distributed. The establishment of a Bureau of Personnell would merely add to the expenses of the government the differecce between the present pay of an officer and what Congress might deem a proper salary for one discharging the duties of such a bureau. No additional clerks will be needed. It is hardly possible that a Secretary of the Navy can be sufficiently familiar with the character, fitness, and service of the officers of the several grades, to enable him to detail them satisfactorily for duty. If the hand of such a bureau should bear the same relation to the Navy Department that the Adjutant General does to the War, in would, in my opinion, contribute much to perfecting the organization of this department.

I have thus, sir, taken the liberty to present for consideration many changes which, in my opinion, will promote organization, discipline, and economy There are practical reforms connected with this branch of the public service which need not be obtruded on your attention in this report, but which every effort will be made to effect. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your

J. C. DOBBIN. obedient servant, To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SALES OF PROPERTY. The last "Standard" contained a statement of the prices at which real prop erty had recently changed hands in Raleigh, and the striking effect the Rail Roads and other improvements are having upon the prosperity and growth of the Capital. In this, jas in the amount of business done, we are far ahead of the beautiful "City of Oaks." The idea has been entertained that the price of property here was fictitious and that after the excitement of the Rail Roads coming here had wore off that it would decline, or in other words that it could not be disposed of at the prices demanded. We hope by a statement of a few facts to do away with that impression. Mr. Pratt, a Merchant of our town, sold a few weeks ago his residence on the upper end of Trade street, near the suburbs, to Major John Caldwell, for \$4,000; the Lot contained an acre and a half, the House neither large nor elegant, and had on it no other improvements of value. Major Caldwell is a citizen of the County and regarded as a very prudent and judicious man. Hon. G. W. Caldwell sold to Mr. Spratt, Wednesday last, something less than two acres, unimproved, some distance out of the old corporate limits of the town, for \$1500. Mr. J. Irwin sold to W. W. Elms, a Lot 30 feet front by 100 deep, also unimproved, adjoining the Tailoring Establishment of Robinson & Rea, for the snug little sum of \$3,000. These sales have all been effected Charlotte Democrat.

HUMOURS OF THE PRESS. Our friend of the Louisville Courier gives the following amusing account of the peregrinations of an Ohio editor: "Sam Pike, once of the Highland (O.) Democrat,

formerly of the Peru (Ind.) Forester, subsequently of the Piketonian, afterwards editor of a Paper at Washington, O., then connected with a sheet at Circleville, O., more latterly the conductor of the Flag and Hornet at Flemingsburg, the Flag at Mays-ville and Newport and Covington; and still more recently with the Paducah Pennant, talks about establishing a democratic press at Paris or Mt. Sterling."

REMARKS OF MR. ASHE.

OF NORTH CAROLINA, Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 8th December, on the character of Vice President KING. Mr. Ashr rose and said:

Mr. SPRAKER: Having the honor to represent the county in which WILLIAM R. King was born, and the larger portion of the district which first returned him as a member of this House-having enjoyed, in a manner grateful to my recollection, his friendship and confidence, and being at present the representative of a numarous and highly-respectable kindred he left with us-I feel it a solemn duty that I should not allow the present occasion to pass without adding my humble but heartfelt testimonial to the truthfulness of the richly-deserved and high commendations which have been bestowed on him by the honorable gentlemen who have preceded me. After the indulgence of obsequial griefs, which are a fit tribute to departed worth, the soul thirsts to immortalize, to assimilate to itself, the noble and virtuous endowments of deceased friends. Hence we have, as the remains of a venerable antiquity, the most magnificent Egyptian pyramids, splendid Grecian mausoleums, Roman sepulchres of extensive dimensions; but these were designed to portray the outward rather than the inward man. As ancillary to the same end various expedients and devices were adopted to perpetuate, to rescue from the destruction of time, the personal appearance, after the soul had taken its flight. Vain imaginings! Empty conceits! The recorded reminiscences of a good work, of a charitable deed, of a benevolent thought, are worth more than a "Pelion upon Ossa" of such monuments. Posterity is grateful, and if it can be benefitted by any single incident of a man's life, the character of the benefactor will be remembered and appreciated. And if his deeds of goodness should fill a volume, posterity will never weary in "turning the leaf to read it," and to acknowledge its gratitude to the author. And such a prized volume have we afforded us by the life of WILLIAM R. KING; a contemplation of which fills our hearts with gratitude, and inspires us to rejoice, that as one among us he lived, and to sorrow that "he is no more."

I believe it was Philip of Macedon who gratefully sacrificed to the gods that a son had been born to him in time to derive instructions from the great philosopher Aristotle. If such was the veneration of a barbarian warrior for a heathen philosopher, how much more grateful should we feel, both as statesmen and citizens, that our lots should have been cast in the same horiscope with that of Clay, Calhoun, and King; in the history of each of whom "there is a philosophy teaching by example " well fitted to steer our frail bark down its wayward course clear of the dangerous rocks and shoals which are prone to wreck it. These distinguished compatriots, who for nearly half a century commanded the admiration of the American world, though widely differing one from another in peculiarities of character, yet each in his life left us a legacy which the more we read the more we will appreciate.

The two former, "having gathered together their earthly harvest" previous to the adjournment of the last Congress, have received from their admiring friends that tribute of respect which we are now called upon to render to the last. While we do not claim for our distinguished friend either the thrilling eloquence of Clay or the philosophical discrimination of Calhoun, yet, in the various positions which it was his fortune to fill, we find developed the true elements of moral and intellectual greatness.

"Perhaps one of the highest encomiums ever pronounced on a man in public life," said the late John Quincy Adams, "is that of a historian, eminent for his profound acquaintance with mankind, who, in painting a great character by a single line, says: 'He was just equal to all the duties of the highest officer which he attained, and never above them. There are in some men qualities which dazzle and consume to little or no valuable purpose. These seldom belong to the great benefactors of mankind." Such were not the qualities of Colonel King; but in all the relations of life, in every position he attained, he was fully equal to their responsibilities, and discharged their varied duties with fidelity and ability. Col. King was born in Sampson county, in my

State, April, 1786. His father, Wm. King, was a gentleman of fortune and character. During the revolutionary war he rendered important services to his country's cause, both by personal service and the generous use of his fortune. After the conclusion of the war he was a member of the convention which was called to adopt the federal constitution. and was repeatedly elected a delegate to the general assembly from his county. His situation in life enabled him to bestow on his children all the advantages of education which our country at that time afforded

Col. King was sent at an early age to the University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, which institution he left in his seventeenth year, bearing with him the happy consolation of having commanded the respect of his professors, the love and esteem of his associates. He studied law with William Duffy, an eminent jurist, residing in the town of Fayetteville, where he formed friendships which he preserved with affection to the day of his death. On being admitted to the bar he settled in his native county, from which he was returned the following year as a member of the legislature. By this body he was elected solicitor of the Wilmington district, in which situation he continued for two years. He was then again returned to the legislature for the years 1808-'9. In the year 1810 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, being the Twelfth Congress. This was a most important crisis in our national affairs. France, dominant in Europe, England, mistress of the ocean, our neutrality was grossly disregarded by each of these supercilious powers. To our menacing protests France ultimately yielded respect. England continued her career of haughty insolence. War or national degradation was inevitable.

True republicans avoided not the issue, but met it boldly. Colonel King acted with them with his whole soul; and, though one of the youngest members of the Congress, he was distinguished for the firm and fervid earnestness with which he supported the illustrious Madison in his patriotic efforts to sustain the honor of our country. He continued a member of Congress until after the conclusion of the war. when he accepted a diplomatic position abroad, associated with that scholar and statesman, William Pinckney. On his return from Europe, he changed his residence from North Carolina to Alabama, carrying with him the cordial respect and good wishes of all-the enmity of none. Alabama was then a Territory, but on the eve of organizing a State government, and as soon as it was done, she, although Col. King was then absent from the State, honored him one of her first senatorial appointments in the Congress of the United States-a most flattering mark of confidence, which confidence he enjoyed in the amplest manner during the remainder of his long and eventful life. It is unnecessary for me to read further from the volume of his life. His subsequent career has already been detailed by able and experienced friends. What is the lesson which posterity can learn from this volume? It is useful! It is significant !" Let the honor, let the happiness of our country, as with him, be our ruling aspiration; but in its advocation, let us so attemper, as he did, our conduct; so dispense the charities of life that we can command for ourselves the love of friends, the admiration of opponents. While such is the brilliant picture of his public career, his private life, his frank and confiding disposition, his uniform courtesy and kindness, the single-hearted devotedness of his friendship, his love of right, his hatred of wrong, his bold and chivalric temper, present a character worthy of our study and emulation-

"A combination and a form, indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal, To give the world assurance of a man.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY. Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Bancroft, the accomplished historian of the American colonics, has the sixth volume of this great work nearly ready for the press, and that it will soon make its appearance. The last volume, it will be remembered, closed with the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1776. The forthcoming volume will therefore cover the momentous period of our Revolution. As it is well known that during his visit to Europe, Mr. Bancroft obtained access to a vast amount of valuable materials for this history, in the shape of public documents; papers, correspondence, &c., this volume—the first of those to be devoted to the war of Independefice-will be looked forward to with much impatient curiosity on the part of the pub-Boston Atlas.

Mr. EDITOR: I send to you for publication in the Standard two Analyses made by Prof. Hedrick of our University. Such Analyses are matters of public interest to us North Carolinians. We are principally an Agricultural community, and it is well for us to know how the science of the day proposes to advance its interests. Until late years Agriculture as a science, if worthy of that great name, consisted mainly of rules collected from the experience of centuries, having but little expansive or suggestive in themselves. As the father ploughed, so ploughed the son; the grandson sowed his grandfather's seed according to his grandfather's fashion. Meat must be killed in the increase of the moon; and soap must be made at its full. But now it is held that vegetables collect from the earth the elements of the animal frame, and combine them in the proportions necessary to constitute muscular fibre and bone-and that all that animals do is to transfer these compounds from the plants to themselves. Inasmuch as all the ultimate elements of flesh and bone are well known, the scientific process for a farmer now-a-days, is to find out by chemical analysis which of these his lands possess, and which they lack; and then to learn where he can supply what is needed in the largest quantities and at the least cost. Hence the value to the farmer of chemical analysis to tell him what he wants and where he can get it, and of Rail Roads, Plank Roads, Canals, and Rivers to help him to supply his

needs at the lowest cost. An Analysis of soil from the lands of L. F. Siler, Esq., Macon County, N. C., by Benjamin S. Hedrick,

Drof of Assignitural and Assign	gammis. Heurici
Prof. of Agricultural and Analyti the University of North Carolina:	car Chemistry
Water, Insoluble Silica and Alumina,	9,65 (sand
and clay,)	68,84
Soluble Silica,	1,27
Soluble Alumina,	7,72
Peroxide of Iron,	2,72
Oxide of Manganese,	60
Lime,	13
Potassa,	14
Soda,	04
Magnesia, (a trace,)	00
Chloride of Sodium,	05
Phosphoric Acid,	03
Sulphuric Acid,	04
Humie Acid,	1,30
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Other organic matter,	7,08
Loss,	39
	100.00

An Analysis of Marl from the lands of Mr. Griswold, of Wayne County, N. C. Specimen marked No. I, from the hill of the river," by Prof. Hedrick,

University of N. C.: Water. Insoluble Silica and Silicate of Alumina, 38,78 Soluble Silica, Alumina-Soluble in Hydrochloric Acid, Oxide of Iron, Oxide of Manganese, 19 Carbonate of Lime, 51,66 Carbonate of Iron, 2,30 Potassa, Magnesia, (a trace,) Chlorine, Phosphoric Acid, Sulphuric Acid,

I am not a practical farmer, nor am I much of a theorist; but it appears, from a slight examination of these analyses', that Mr. Siler's soil is very fair for corn, wheat and oats. It has a fair proportion of Soluble Silica and Alumina and of organic matter; but it is deficient in Lime, Potassa, Soda, and Phosphoric Acid. I don't think it would wear well, unless by deep ploughing he can bring up these elements from what is now the subsoil. If Mr. Griswold's Marl pit were near to him, he could easily supply his deficiencies. One of these analysis is from the Eastern and the other from the Western part of our State-parts soon to be joined by bands of iron, and we trust by the firmer bonds of mutual interests. Mr. Griswold's marl, because of its small amount of Phosphoric acid, although very useful near its pit, will not bear much transportation at present; but other analysis' may reveal beds of marl to which our upcountry farmers may resort with great profit to themselves. Increased facilities for intercommunication are very much needed between the different parts of our State, so that what is lacking in one part may be cheaply supplied from the superabundance of another. There is no doubt but that one load of fertilizers carried over a road in one direction will ensure the carrying of two loads of produce in the opposite direction. Hence it is to the interest of the farmers to get up railroads, plankroads and river improvements; and it is the interest of these companies when formed, to discover beds of fertilizers near them and to induce the farmers to supply their needs from these deposits.

The Trustees of our University have established 'a School of Science as applied to the Arts" at Chapel Hill. It is to go into operation in January, 1854, and they who are to have the charge of it will be false to their duty, if they do not stimulate our young men to sec to it, that the interests of the farming part of our community be greatly advanced by the instructions they afford. The average profits of our farmers is a fair indication of the average profit of any other of our industrial classes. The farming interest is the subsoil of our community and should be well attended to.

Mr. Editor, it needs deep stirring, and in this good work I am sure that we will have your cordial co-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Mr. Secretary Dobbin's report from the Navy Department comes up fully to the expectations of the country, high as it has been raised. We are enabled to say that it presents suggestions for Naval Reform which, if adopted by Congress, will rejuvenate, revivify, and fill with manly muscle and ambition blood the right arm of the country's defence.

One of his radical suggestions is, that mere seni ority shall not henceforth govern promotion; that the path to high command shall be open to merit, sea service, ability, and gallantry. He recommends a Retired List on reduced pay for

the faithful who have become infirm; the DISCHARGE OF THE INEFFICIENT who have no claim on the bounty of their Government for services rendered; promotion by capacity, and pay to some extent controlled by sea service. He asks for authority to increase the number of

men from 7,500 to 10,000 men; with kindly considerations identifying Jack with the Navy, and increasing his pay, or assimilating it to the merchant service. He shows the necessity of building nine new frigates of 50 guns each—two sailers and seven steamers. The Marine Corps is complimented, and an increase of rank and file recommended, with the policy of adopting a plan for securing the services of officers

Contractors are held up in unenviable deformity. and the erection of Machine Shops in the Atlantic Navy Yards and at San Francisco, under skilful managers pointed out as absolutely necessary for the protection of the Navy and the Treasury.

educated and disciplined as the officers of the Army

He recommends the launching of the old Santee at Kittery, and the Sabine at New York, and the sale of condemned ships. This is all we have time now to say as we are go-

We commend the whole report of Mr. Secretary Dobbin as an admirable document, worthy of his fame, fully up to the expectations of the country. and of the high esteem and affection with which the old North State regards her favorite son. Portsmouth Globe.

ing to press.

PORK. We saw drovers selling pork in Rutherford at \$5 per hundred, gross. In Cleaveland they sold at \$4 50, and in Lincoln at \$4 371. Here they are selling at \$5 per hundred, nett. It seems that the further they drive the less they sell at. Salisbury Banner.

STRANGE EPITAPH. The following singular epitaph is on a tombstone in the churchyard, in Dorsestshire,

"Here lies the body of O'Looney great niece of Burke, commonly called 'The Sublime,' she was bland, passionate, and deeply religious; also she painted in water colors, and sent several things to the exibition; she was first cousin of Lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

AVE YOU HEARD THE GLORIOUS NEWS W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning it stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into Casu is still going on, and since we advertised to clos Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices the been a steady increasing "rush and excitement," so our determination to keep it up by offering greater by than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off.

We have still left a large stock of coarse Brogal lined and bound Brogans, Gents' Water Proof Boo Dress Boots, Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boote and Sonta Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every tion, all of which must and shall be sold by Christone price or other.

some price or other.

We wish to make a clean sweep, so, reader, if any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store is No. 37, Main-street, Sign of the Big Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON &

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16th, 1858.

Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edwar royal, S vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edwar translated into English, from the original Spanish, c.'s L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Gn 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with ductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theologions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Express by George W Greener, The Workshop of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanores, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakes Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip: Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New W Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Biour Book, by MIss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Win. Hami The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural an vealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak Hou Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead und temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at S. by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the R. Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. B. For sale by For sale by Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., A Treatise on J. Livel; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ances Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.

For sale by

Edward Hitchcock, D. D., I.L. D.; A Treatise on Medlurgy, and Particular Hallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hallar, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overnan. The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Heer Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ances Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.

For sale by

W. L. POWELOW For sale by Ruleigh, Dec. 16th, 1858.

TUVENILE BOOKS, THE BOYHOOD OF GREE men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.

Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wile Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.

Esop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne.

For sale
W. L. 190

W. L. POMEROY. December 12, 1858. ELIGIOUS WORKS .- THE DOCTRINE

the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history he Church of England, in the province of Maryland Rev. Harvey Stanley.

Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, J.

Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr. History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff. Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.

Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. December 12, 1853.

DUNNSVILLE MALE ACADEMY—J. HENRY NORWOOD, Principal.—The first session of the institution, under the management of the above Principal will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. Dunns will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. ville Academy is situated in a moral and healthy neighbor hood, in Wake County, North Carolina, nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Tuition varying according to studies, from \$7.50 to \$15 per session. Board can be had convenient to the schoolfd \$6 per session. For further particulars address PETERSON DUNN, Secretary December 8th, 1853. Spirit of the Age copy 4 times and send account to

ISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.-Frank Alin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY, Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches. Miss E. W. CURTIS, Piano, Vocal Music. MISS S. P. Adams, Piano, Vo cal Music, Drawing and Painting. Miss M. I., Pleasants, Ponmanship, English Branches. Miss A. E. Kimbro, Gri-tar, English Branches. The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January, Board and washing, \$45 per session. Tuition as formerly

Board and washing, \$45 per session. Introduce the situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,

EDLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE. Franklin County, N. C. The 5th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shocco Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of the

studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This lastitution is of the first order, and those who avail themselves of its advantages will not be disappointed. Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health

and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental educa-TERMS PER SESSION. Higher English branches, Lower

Music on Piano, Guitar. Drawing and French, each, Needle work gratis. Board per month, WM. J. BRANCH. Louisburg, N. C. December 3, 1858. PINE FRUIT ! FINE FRUIT !- TEN THOU

succession, from the earliest to the latest. TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. TEN THOUSAND CHEER TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. RY TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricott, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Or-ders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants. During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will delive trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New JOSHUA LINDLEY. New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., 1 The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP-The Copartnership heretofore existing between UP-CHURCH & HOLLEMAN will expire, by mutual consent on the 31st December, 1853. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle by cash of December 16, 1858. Star and Giraffe copy twice.

CASTALIA MALE AND FEMALE INSTI-TUTES.—Gastalia, Nach County, N. C.—Rev. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal Male Department; Mrs. HELEN A. AVERITT, Principal Female Department.-The next session of these Institutions will open on the first Monday in January, and close the last Friday in May. Terms of to ition same as heretofore. Those desiring more particular information can obtains Circular by addressing John A. Harrison, Belforn, Nath

Castalia, Nash County, N. C., Nov. 24, 1863. 1001-3t. PRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS.
D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on
the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments dis-

the 1st MONDAY in sandards tinet. For a Circular address E. A. CRUDUP,

The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged ONLY from the time of entrance. For Circulars and

further particulars apply to the Principals, GRAVES & WILCOX,

NOTICE. ON THURSDAY ITHE 5TH JANUARY next, I shall sell at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd, at Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C., on a credit of six months, the land on which the said deceased resided. Also, crop, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furnitudes. ture, carriage and buggy, with many other articles. At the same time and place I shall hire out all the negroes belong ing to the minor hairs of said 2 ing to the minor heirs of said deceased.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON, Ext. NOTICE.—ISHALL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR CASH, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY of February Courinext, for Chatham County, N. C., fifteen acres of land, or so much thereof are all last in the last of the

much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due for 1851. 1 as land is situated in Capt. Barbee's District and belongs to Mordica Sears, of Orange. W. A. LONG, Col. December 16, 1858.

OTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, AS ADMINISTRAof Wake County Court, will on the fifth day of January, A.
D. 1854, next at the late dwelling house of his intestate, Jefferson Lynn, of said county of Wake, offer for sale eleven
very valuable and likely Negro slaves, on a credit of air
months. Bonds with approved securities will be required at
the purchasers at the sale.

W. M. LYNN, Adm'r.
Wake County, Nov. 22, 1835.